

WAFER-LEVEL MOAT STRUCTURES

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is related to application having Serial No. xxx/xxx,xxx entitled
5 FORMING PARTIAL DEPTH STRUCTURES IN POLYMER FILM, filed on even date with this
application, assigned to the same assignee as the assignee of this application, which is hereby fully
incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to wafer-level chip scale packages, and more particularly
to forming a moat-like structure in a semiconductor wafer to restrict flow of a liquid prior to
solidification of the liquid.

2. Description of the Related Art

A wafer-level chip scale package (CSP) is a package for an integrated circuit that is
substantially the size of the integrated circuit or of a flip chip, which uses a wafer-level processing
technique. Unlike a flip chip, the wafer-level CSP has one or more passivation layers on the
active side of the die. Each passivation layer typically comprises a layer of photo-imageable
20 polymer film. The wafer-level CSP is smaller than a standard ball grid array (BGA), typically uses
metal traces of a re-distribution layer (RDL) to route solder ball pads to standard pitches, and
uses CSP-size solder balls on the re-routed pads. A wafer-level CSP uses a standard surface
mount technology assembly process that is also used for BGAs, and does not require underfill.

The use of a polymer collar around a solder ball, or solder bump, to support the solder ball
25 in a wafer-level CSP is well known. When a semiconductor wafer, or wafer, is heated to the
reflow temperature of the solder ball, some of the polymer collar material, which is very viscous

at room temperature, becomes much less viscous, or liquefies. At times, the liquefied polymer collar material will disadvantageously flow farther from the solder ball than is desirable; occasionally merging with polymer collar material from an adjacent solder ball pad. Also, a solder ball disadvantageously tends to float on the liquefied polymer collar material. A solder ball will sometimes float to an adjacent solder ball pad, thereby creating a short. At times, a larger polymer collar is useful, but cannot be implemented with prior art wafer-level CSPs because a larger polymer collar would disadvantageously allow more liquefied polymer collar material to flow away from the polymer collar, thereby resulting in an undesirable appearance.

U.S. Patent No. 6,437,434 entitled SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING INTERCONNECTION BOARD, issued August 20, 2002 to Sugizaki, discloses an interconnection board that has a moat etched in silicon around a BGA pad in order to release the BGA pad from stress. The moat is purposefully pre-filled with an elastomer. However, Sugizaki does not disclose a moat formed in a photo-imageable polymer film, does not disclose a moat on an integrated circuit, and does not disclose any means for stopping the spread of polymer collar material.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a wafer-level CSP that overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art, and more particularly, to provide a wafer-level CSP that does not allow residual material from a polymer collar to flow beyond a predetermined distance from each solder ball.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a larger polymer collar without the detrimental effects of more polymer collar material flowing more than a predetermined distance from the solder ball.

It is still another object of the present invention to reduce any distance a solder ball can float on liquefied polymer collar residual material.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a wafer-level CSP with an enhanced cosmetic appearance.

These and other objects of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art as the description thereof proceeds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly described, and in accordance with a preferred embodiment thereof, the present invention relates to a method of using a full-depth or partial-depth moat in a passivation polymer layer to confine or contain a subsequently applied liquid polymer material for cosmetic or structural purposes, prior to the liquid polymer material being cured into a solid.

Preferably, one aspect of the invention relates to a chip scale package of an integrated circuit, which includes at least one solder ball pad and a moat around each solder ball pad.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to a wafer for a chip scale package that has at least one solder ball pad. The wafer includes a solder ball at each solder ball pad, a polymer collar around the solder ball, and a moat around each solder ball pad.

A further aspect of the invention relates to a method of manufacturing a wafer-level chip scale package, comprising the steps of (a) providing a wafer, (b) disposing a passivation layer on the wafer; (c) forming, in the passivation layer, a central feature for a solder ball; and (d) forming, in the passivation layer, a moat around the central feature.

Other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings. It should be understood however that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the present invention, are given by way of illustration only and various modifications may naturally be performed without deviating from the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described with greater specificity and clarity with reference to the following drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a top view of a simplified prior art wafer-level CSP;

FIG. 2 is a top view of a simplified wafer-level CSP constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiments of the invention, showing a moat around each solder ball pad;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged simplified top view of area A of a wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP shown in FIG. 2, showing a solder ball with a polymer collar, surrounded by a full-depth moat, prior to heating of the wafer;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 3 through cut-line 4-4;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged simplified top view of area A of the wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP shown in FIG. 2, showing the solder ball with the polymer collar, surrounded by the full-depth moat, subsequent to heating of the wafer;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 5 through cut-line 6-6;

FIG. 7 is a simplified top view of area B of the wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP shown in FIG. 2, showing a first embodiment of a partial-depth moat formed by a plurality of lines;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 7 through cut-line 8-8;

FIG. 9 is a simplified top view of area C of the wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP shown in FIG. 2, showing a second embodiment of the partial-depth moat formed by a multiplicity of circles;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 9 through cut-line 10-10;

FIG. 11 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a prior art wafer showing the solder ball and the polymer collar following heating of the wafer;

FIG. 12 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention showing the solder ball and the polymer collar following heating of the wafer;

FIG. 13 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing the partial-depth moat formed by a plurality of lines around each solder ball pad;

FIG. 14 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing the partial-depth moat formed by a multiplicity of circles around each solder ball pad;

5 FIG. 15 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, with the partial-depth moat formed by a plurality of lines around each solder ball pad, showing the solder ball and the polymer support collar following heating of the wafer;

FIG. 16 is a photomicrograph of a cross-section of the partial-depth moat shown in FIG. 15;

10 FIG. 17 is a photomicrograph of a cross-section of a wafer in accordance with the invention, with the partial-depth moat formed by a multiplicity of circles; and

FIG. 18 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing the full-depth moat around the solder ball pad, and in which the full-depth moat is interrupted by a metal trace.

15 For simplicity and clarity of illustration, the drawing figures illustrate the general manner of construction, and descriptions and details of well-known features and techniques are omitted to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention. Additionally, elements in the drawing figures are not necessarily drawn to scale.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

It should be understood that the embodiments discussed below are only examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present application do not necessarily limit any of the various claimed inventions. Some statements may apply to some inventive features but not to others. In general, unless otherwise indicated, singular elements may be in the plural and vice versa with no loss of generality, for example, "one die", "two die". The terms first, second, third, and the like, in the description and in the claims, if any, are used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a sequential or chronological order. The terms top, front, side, and the like, in the description and in the claims, if any, are used for descriptive purposes and not necessarily for describing relative positions. All measurements are approximate, for example, "30 microns" means "30 microns, more or less".

FIG. 1 is a top view of a simplified prior art wafer-level CSP **100** comprising a prior art integrated circuit, or die, **102** and a plurality of solder ball pads **106**.

FIG. 2 is a top view of a simplified wafer-level CSP **200** constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiments of the invention, comprising a single integrated circuit, or die, **202** with a moat **204** around each solder ball pad **206**. The die **202** is one of a plurality of die from a larger semiconductor wafer or "wafer" (not shown). Typically, there are 200-700 die per wafer. A wafer-level CSP design is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,287,893 entitled METHOD FOR FORMING CHIP SCALE PACKAGE, issued September 11, 2001, to Elenius et al., assigned to the assignee of the present invention, which is hereby fully incorporated herein by reference. The moat **204** is a ring-shaped (when seen in a top view) via formed in the surface of a passivation layer disposed on the wafer during a wafer-level processing step. By "wafer-level processing" it is meant, for example, that the moats **204** are formed in each die **202** prior to the die being cut from the wafer. Preferably, the passivation layer is a photo-imageable polymer film. The photo-imageable polymer film is typically benzocyclobutene (BCB), although the invention is

useful with photo-imageable films of other materials. The moat **204** is used to confine and contain some material of the polymer collar that temporarily becomes much less viscous, or "liquefies", when the wafer is heated to the reflow temperature of solder ball metal during a subsequent wafer-level CSP **200** processing step.

5 FIG. 3 is an enlarged simplified top view of portion **300**, indicated by area A of FIG. 2, of a wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP **200**, showing a solder ball **308** with a polymer collar **310** at a central feature **414** (see FIG. 4), surrounded by a full-depth moat **312**, prior to heating of the wafer. Preferably, the polymer collar material is XNF-1502 manufactured by Ablestik Laboratories, of Rancho Dominguez, CA. Alternatively, another material is used for the polymer
10 collar **310**. The use of a polymer collar around a solder ball is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,578,755 entitled POLYMER COLLAR FOR SOLDER BUMPS, issued June 17, 2003, to Elenius et al., assigned to the assignee of the present invention, which is hereby fully incorporated herein by reference. The central feature **414** has a diameter **313** of two hundred eighty (280) microns. The full-depth moat **312** defines a region **314** within the moat, and a region **316** without, or
15 outside of, the moat. The full-depth moat **312** has a width **315** of thirty (30) microns. A distance **317** between the inside edge of full-depth moat **312** and the outside edge of the central feature **414** is seventy-five (75) microns. The solder ball **308** has a diameter **416** (see FIG. 4) of 300-350 microns.

20 FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 3 through cut-line 4-4. The wafer typically comprises at least one layer of silicon, although the invention is also useful with wafers comprising other semiconductor materials. The one silicon layer **402** represents the wafer semiconductor substrate and all its layers, ready for CSP manufacturing. For simplification, the details of the wafer are not shown. The silicon layer **402** typically is coated with silicon nitride or silicon dioxide, dielectrics that generally do not conduct electricity, as a thin passivation layer (not
25 shown), with openings over selected aluminum bond pads (not shown) of the integrated circuits of the wafer. The silicon nitride or silicon dioxide thin passivation layer is typically not placed on

the wafer during CSP manufacturing, but is part of the wafer as it exists prior to CSP manufacturing. All other layers illustrated in FIG. 4 are typically placed on the wafer in the course of manufacturing the wafer-level CSP from the wafer.

A first polymer layer **404** of photo-imageable polymer film is disposed over the thin passivation layer. The first polymer layer **404** is typically 4-5 microns thick. A metalization layer is disposed on the first polymer layer **404**, and over any exposed aluminum bond pads. The metalization layer includes an under bump metalization (UBM) area, or solder ball pad, **206** and a re-distribution layer (RDL) **406**. The RDL comprises metal traces that form a conductive path between each solder ball pad **206** and any associated aluminum bond pad not positioned at the same x-y coordinates as the solder ball pad. A second polymer layer **412** of photo-imageable polymer film is disposed on the first polymer layer **404** and the metalization layer. The second polymer layer **412** is typically 4-5 microns thick. The first polymer layer **404** and the second polymer layer **412** are typically of the same material, preferably a CYCLOTENE™ 4022-35 BCB passivation polymer, manufactured by Dow Chemical Company of Midland, MI, as in a standard, two-layer ULTRA CSP® package. Alternatively, another one material is used for both photo-imageable polymer layers. As a further alternative, different materials are used for each photo-imageable polymer layer. The full-depth moat **312** is also used on wafer-level CSPs **200** with a single polymer layer of 4-5 microns in thickness. Typically, when a single polymer layer is used, no RDL is necessary.

The central feature **414** is a via that penetrates completely through both the first polymer layer **404** and the second polymer layer **412** of a finished wafer-level CSP. Using photo-imaging means well known to those skilled in the art, the central feature **414** is formed (i.e., opened) in the first polymer layer **404** prior to deposition of the second polymer layer **412**, thereby exposing any associated aluminum bond pad positioned at the same x-y coordinates as the solder ball pad **206**. The silicon nitride or silicon dioxide thin passivation layer is exposed at the bottom of the central feature **414** in designs wherein the associated aluminum bond pad is not positioned at the same

x-y coordinates as the solder ball pad **206**. The first polymer layer **404** is then cured by baking in an oven at a temperature and for a period required for the polymer to polymerize. The metalization layer, which typically comprises layers of aluminum, nickel vanadium and copper, is sputtered over selected portions of the first polymer layer **404**, over any exposed aluminum bond pads, and over the silicon nitride or silicon dioxide at the bottom of the central feature **414**. Next, the second polymer layer **412** is disposed on the first polymer layer **404** including on the portions of the first polymer layer having metalization. Using photo-imaging means well known to those skilled in the art, full-depth moat **312** is formed in the wafer completely through the second polymer layer **412**, and, at the same time, the central feature **414** is re-opened down to the metalization layer, or solder ball pad **206**. The first polymer layer **404** is exposed at the bottom of full-depth moat **312**. The full-depth moat **312** does not overlie the RDL **406**, as shown in FIG. 4. Preferably, full-depth moat **312** is used in cases where the moat does not overlie the RDL **406**.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged simplified top view of the portion **300**, showing the solder ball **308** with the polymer collar **310**, surrounded by full-depth moat **312**, subsequent to heating of the wafer. As the solder ball **308** is reflowed, some liquefied material of the polymer collar **310** spreads out, but advantageously, only into region **314** within full-depth moat **312**. The full-depth moat **312** confines and contains the liquefied polymer collar material, and advantageously prevents it from spreading beyond the moat into region **316** outside the moat. During later stages of the reflow process, the liquefied polymer collar material that flowed into region **314** becomes much more viscous and hardens or "solidifies", and forms a residual **502**. FIG. 5 shows that most of the region **314** within full-depth moat **312** contains residual **502** of polymer collar material. The residual **502** is semi-transparent. The residual **502** does not necessarily completely fill the region **314** within full-depth moat **312** (though it may), nor does it necessarily spread out equally in all directions from the main portion of the polymer collar **310** (though it may). Therefore, there might be some random-looking appearance of the residual material as FIG. 5, however, the residual **502** is contained/controlled by full-depth moat **312** and the spread of the residual

therefore is limited by the moat. In some instances the residual **502** may completely cover the bottom surface of full-depth moat **312**.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 5 through cut-line 6-6. The full-depth moat **312** retains residual **502** of polymer collar material that spreads out along the surface of the second polymer layer **412** away from the polymer collar **310**. The flow of the residual **502** occurs prior to, and during solder reflow. Without the presence of full-depth moat **312**, the residual **502** flows out in a random pattern and for a greater distance, and, as a result, is cosmetically unacceptable. The purpose of full-depth moat **312** is to contain the flow of the residual and prevent/minimize its flow beyond the moat, thereby enhancing the cosmetic appearance of the wafer-level CSP. As a result of the presence of full-depth moat **312**, residual **502** flows a shorter distance from the polymer collar, the extent of residual flow is more nearly uniform in all directions, and the outer edge of the flow is thereby more nearly circular. The full-depth moat **312** surrounds the central feature **414**; alternatively, the full-depth moat is a stand-alone feature.

FIG. 7 is a simplified top view of the portion **300**, indicated by area B of FIG. 2, of the wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP **200**, showing a first embodiment of a partial-depth moat **712** formed by a plurality of lines **701**, **702** and **703** around the central feature **414**, preferably using the photo-imaging means in accordance with the Related Application. The partial-depth moat **712** has a width **715** of twenty-three (23) microns. A distance **717** between the inside edge of partial-depth moat **712** and the outside edge of the central feature **414** is seventy-five (75) microns. It should be noted that the invention is not limited to using three (3) lines. Any number of lines greater than one (1) can be used.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 7 through cut-line 8-8. Using means well known to those skilled in the art, the central feature **414** is formed completely through both the second polymer layer **412** and the first polymer layer **404**. The solder ball pad **206** is exposed at the bottom of the central feature **414**. The partial-depth moat **712** is formed in the wafer partially through the second polymer layer **412**. The second polymer layer **412** is exposed at the bottom of

partial-depth moat 712. The partial-depth moat 712 does not penetrate to the first polymer layer 404. The partial-depth moat 712 has a moat depth 801 of 1-99% of the thickness of the second polymer layer 412. Alternatively, the partial-depth moat 712 is used on wafer-level CSPs 200 having a single polymer layer of 4-5 microns in thickness. In such case, partial-depth moat 712 has a moat depth 801 of 1-99% of the thickness of the single polymer layer. In FIG. 8, the partial-depth moat 712 overlies the RDL 406. The RDL 406 is not exposed through partial-depth moat 712. Advantageously, the partial-depth moat 712 may cross underlying metal traces without exposing the RDL 406.

FIG. 9 is a simplified top view of the portion 300, indicated by area C of FIG. 2, of the wafer used to form the wafer-level CSP 200, showing a second embodiment of the partial-depth moat. Partial-depth moat 912 is formed by a multiplicity of circles 913 around the central feature 414, preferably using photo-imaging means in accordance with the Related Application. The multiplicity of circles 913 are in the form of four (4) concentric rows 901-904 of closely-packed circles. The partial-depth moat 912 has a width 915 of twenty-eight (28) microns. A distance 917 between the inside edge of partial-depth moat 912 and the outside edge of the central feature 414 is seventy-five (75) microns. It should be noted that the invention is not limited to using four (4) concentric rows of circles. Any number of rows can be used, provided that there is a plurality of circles. Partial-depth moats 712 and 912 surround the central feature 414; alternatively, the partial-depth moats are stand-alone features.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 9 through cut-line 10-10. Using means well known to those skilled in the art, the central feature 414 is formed in the wafer completely through both the second polymer layer 412 and the first polymer layer 404. The solder ball pad 206 is exposed at the bottom of the central feature 414. The partial-depth moat 912 is formed in the wafer partially through the second polymer layer 412. The partial-depth moat 912 does not penetrate to the first polymer layer 404, therefore, the second polymer layer 412 is exposed at the bottom of partial-depth moat 912. The moat depth 801 of partial-depth moat 912 is 1-99% of the

thickness of the second polymer layer **412**. Alternatively, the partial-depth moat **912** is used on wafer-level CSPs **200** having a single polymer layer of 4-5 microns in thickness. In such case, partial-depth moat **912** has a moat depth **801** of 1-99% of the thickness of the single polymer layer. The partial-depth moat **912** overlies the RDL **406**. As shown in FIG. 10, the RDL **406** is not exposed through partial-depth moat **912**. Advantageously, partial-depth moat **912** may cross underlying metal traces without exposing the RDL **406**.

FIG. 11 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a prior art wafer showing the solder ball **308** and the polymer collar **310** following heating of the wafer. The residue **502** of polymer collar material extends an irregular distance from the solder ball **308**. After the central features **414** are formed in the wafer, a polymer collar **310**, which is a fluxing polymer material, is applied to the central feature **414**, and then solder balls **308** are placed onto the fluxing polymer spots. The wafer is subsequently processed through reflow and cure processes where the polymer collar **310** softens and has a tendency to flow, and then cure. As can be seen in FIG. 11, without the moats **204**, the final appearance of the residual **502** is random and uncontrolled.

FIG. 12 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing the solder ball **308** and the polymer collar **310** following heating of the wafer. FIG. 12 illustrates the results of the same processing steps and materials used on the prior art wafer in FIG. 11, but with moats **204**. FIG. 12 shows that the moat **204** confines and contains the residual **502** within the moat confines. The moat **204** assists in creating a concentric/uniformly shaped, cured fluxing polymer, and the moat inhibits random flow of the residual **502** from the polymer collar **310**.

FIG. 13 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing partial-depth moat **712** formed by the plurality of lines **701**, **702** and **703** around each solder ball pad **206**. There is no solder ball or polymer collar on the wafer shown in FIG. 13.

FIG. 14 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing partial-depth moat **912** formed by a multiplicity of circles **913** around each solder ball pad **206**. There is no solder ball or polymer collar on the wafer shown in FIG. 14.

FIGS. 15-17 are photographs made with a scanning electron microscope. FIG. 15 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, with partial-depth moat **712** formed by the plurality of lines **701**, **702** and **703** around the central feature **414**, showing the solder ball **308** and the polymer collar **310** following heating of the wafer.

FIG. 16 is a photomicrograph of an enlarged cross-section of partial-depth moat **712** shown in FIG. 15. The partial-depth moat **712** shown in FIGS. 15 and 16 is produced by a photomask having three (3) concentric seven (7) micron wide chrome lines **701**, **702** and **703** separated by one (1) micron wide spaces, using the method in accordance with the Related Application. Although produced by three lines, a single, partial-depth moat is formed, as shown in FIGS. 15 and 16. The partial-depth moat **712** of FIGS. 15 and 16 is twenty-three (23) microns wide and has a moat depth of 2.1 microns, which is about 60% through the second polymer layer **412**.

FIG. 17 is a photomicrograph of a cross-section of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing partial-depth moat **912** formed by a multiplicity of circles **913**. The partial-depth moat **912** shown in FIG. 17 is produced by a photomask having four (4) rows of closely-packed seven (7) micron diameter chrome circles, using the method in accordance with the Related Application. Although produced by a multiplicity of circles, a single, partial-depth moat is formed, as shown in FIG. 17. The partial-depth moat **912** shown in FIG. 17 is twenty-eight (28) microns wide and has a moat depth of 2.2 microns, which is about 64% through the second polymer layer **412**.

FIG. 18 is a photomicrograph of a portion of a wafer in accordance with the invention, showing full-depth moat **312** around the solder ball pad **206**, and in which the full-depth moat is interrupted by a metal trace. One of the partial-depth moats **712** and **912** is preferably used where

a moat overlies a metal trace. Alternatively, the full-depth moat **312** is used, and the full-depth moat is preferably interrupted at the metal trace, as shown in FIG. 18, so as not to expose the metal trace. As a further alternative (not shown), when exposing a particular metal trace is not deleterious, full-depth moat **312** crosses a metal trace, thereby exposing the RDL **406**.

5 The invention advantageously keeps the applied material in a concentric shape/volume for either structural and/or cosmetic purposes. The ability of the moat **204**, **312**, **712** and **912** to confine the residual **502** depends upon the volume of the moat, the depth of the moat, and the distance **317**, **717** and **917** from central feature **414**. Advantageously, it is easier to perform automatic optical inspection of bumped wafers when the spread of the residual **502** is controlled
10 by a moat.

 While the present invention has been described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, such description is for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention. Various modifications and changes may be made to the described embodiments by those skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit and scope of the
15 invention as defined by the appended claims. For example, although the second polymer layer **412** is preferably photo-imageable, full-depth moat **312** and partial-depth-moats **712** and **912** are preferably formed used photo-lithographic means; alternatively, they are formed using other means, such as by using a laser or by mechanical means. Furthermore, the layer in which the moats **204** are formed can be of a material that is not photo-imageable. The shape of the moat
20 **204** is not limited to being circular, but can be of any shape, including, for example, square. Furthermore, the invention is not limited to wafer-level CSPs, but can be extended to CSPs, in general.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

100	Prior Art Wafer-Level CSP
102	Prior Art Die
106	Prior Art Solder Ball Pads
200	Wafer-Level CSP
202	Die
204	Moat
206	Solder Ball Pad
300	Portion of Wafer
308	Solder Ball
310	Polymer Collar
312	Full-depth Moat
313	Diameter of Central Feature
314	Region within Moat
315	Width of Full-Depth Moat
316	Region without Moat
317	Distance
402	Silicon
404	First Polymer Layer
406	Re-Distribution Layer (RDL)
412	Second Polymer Layer
414	Central Feature
416	Diameter of Solder Ball
502	Residual
701-703	Lines
712	Partial-Depth Moat
715	Width of Partial-Depth Moat
717	Distance
801	Moat Depth
901-904	Rows
912	Partial-Depth Moat
913	Multiplicity of Circles
915	Width of Partial-Depth Moat
917	Distance